GEORGE M. WESTON, ROITON.

The publication office of the National Berunulcan is at the northeast corner of D an Seventh streets, second floor, over W. D. Shep-herd's bookstore. Entrance on Seventh street.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1862. NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.-All transies NOTICE TO ADVENTIONAL for in advance and should be handed in before 9 o'clock, p. m.

NOTICE .- Mr. A. R. Henry is agent for the

National Republican for the routes formerly served by A. Eikin and D. S. Van Viest. Sub-teribers will please settle with him for papers received since the 1st of August.

PRESIDENT LINCOLS TO BE SERI NADED.

was proposed by some citizens yesterds: to serepade President Lincoln last evening and a poster was placarded on the streets at nouncing the fact. But afterwards it was now poned till this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the White House,

The band will leave the National Hotel of s a clock p. m., and proceed up the Avenue to be White House. All clusens are lavited in the ovation to the Chief Magistrate and of his noble proclamation.

THE MILITARY POSITION.

A later and official report of Gen. Rose crans's victory at Iuka, Mississippi, is more favorable, so far as relative losses are con cerned. Two hundred and sixty-one rebel were left dead on the field, while our killed were less than one hundred.

In respect to the battle of Antietam of Sharpeburg, the loss in General Sumper corps is officially reported at 960 killed, 3,79 wounded, and 548 missing. The number of wounded left behind by the rebels is now sta ted at between eleven and twelve hundred. It a reported that the rebels say that their loss in Maryland was 15,000. It must cave been more than that, although we still joubt if their loss at Sharpsburg was as

There is nothing new from the Upper Potosme. The rebels are said to be pressing everybody into the service in the Valley figure. They are in possession, there, o the territory which was a long time out of their hands, and which, having thus suffered oss from conscription heretofore, is better able a lurnish soldiers now.

Fix in Kentucky we have continued reports that Louisville is really threatened by Gene rel Bragg. Some of the leading (so called) Union men of that city, who have devoted themselves, for the last two years, to denun titions of the "abolitionists," may now find it expellent to devote a little attention to saving their property and their lives from the outsimplify of the rebels.

We have reports telegraphed from Harris long of the errival there of a gentleman, of reliable," with accounts of the mov of pertions of Gen. McClellan's forces s the Potomuc. No such secounts have resched this city down to this present writ-

EMANCIPATION AND COLONIZATION.—The conter will find on the first page of to-day's a well-considered paper from the pen of n lady, upon the subject of emancipation and

We cannot say that we are prepared art pe all the views there stated. We confess to a prosty strong feeling of opposition to configation, believing, as we do, that all lawrers can find work enough in this country thether black or white.

If the negro withes to found a distinct ra smality, we certainly have no objection, any pare than we have to the founding of an Lish or Jewish nationality; but we do at no for either, because there is any insuextable objection to these people remaining

The Jew, the Irish, the German, and the pro, are all here, and here let them stay, till they choose to go elsewhere. We have room We don't believe in the doc trine so pertinaciously insisted upon just now, that we can't have emancipation without colonization. Let justice be done to the negro. no 've will this the consequences.

How it Works.-There has been see wearing about town, on the subject of the 1'-condent's proclamation. Particularly have gentlemen with shoulder-straps rendered themsilves ridiculous by their raids of mere words regainer that document. We have beard more than one of these gentry say, "I will be d-d I will fight for the d-d 'nigger.'"

The quicker the army is rid of all such fellows, the better. Such men are either traitors or excell sympathizers, and should be dismissed

The proclamation gives almost universa satisfaction among Union men, even in Wash

GES. HALLEUK AND THE PRESS -- ID SOME TO tracks in our issue of yes erday, upon the dispo stich of tome willtary gentlemen to make to specials of the newspapers, we did not in-Newtern, N. C., that a publication in the N. Tecning Post betrayed to the enemy th strength of bis force. It was that complaint Gen. Fester, and not anything written by Gen. Hatteck, which we intended to character

PRICIAN OPERA.-We understand that the citis res of Washington are to be favored with a large share of vanity. visit from Mr. Grau's celebrated Italian opera

THE METROPOLITAN PRESS UPON

The Star of last ev sing was as silent as the rave upon the proclamation of the President. It is too much of a courtier, and too long habituated to "kiss the foot that is on the hrare," to be ready to condemn any act done by a President actually in office. It has been Vicar of Bray too long to do a thing of hat kind; at any rate without great delib tion. But while besitating to condemn the Precident's action, the Star equally benitates o approve it. That paper enjoys private as well as public patronage; and the proportion of the population of this metropolis which dislikes the President's proclamation is too large to be reshly effended, upon the Star's actics of balancing loss and gain, before determining which side of a question to take.

The Intelligencer is more bold, but it is the poldness of a coward driven to the wall. That paper lives, moves, and has its being in very, and when that institution goe down, the Intelligencer becomes finally effect. Pro-slavery by instinct and equation, it has maintained a species of consideration thereby, in this slaveheading region, while it has re-ceived a continuous stream of patronage, under the pretence that this consideration could be made use of to keep a part of the slavesolders from breaking out into open treason. The cra of "Border State" politics was glorious and profitable one in the history of the Intelligencer, and its managers cannot look on and see it abruptly ended by the proc smation of the President, without breaking out into genuine and hearty rage. Juvenal says that if you drive out nature with a club it will return. The Intelligencer, upon this ocession, drops all its artifices of stilted and obcure language, and denounces the proclama

tion in the following straightforward style: "With our well known and oft-repeated riews respecting the inutility of such procla-mations, it can hardly be necessary for us to say that, where we expect no good, we shall only too happy to find that no harm has seen done by the present declaration of the

een done by the present declaration of the Executive.

This new proclamation with regard to the contingent emancipation of slaves in the invurgent States not being self-enforcing any more than the proclamation of Gen. Hunter in regard to the immediate emancipation of slaves in the states of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, the only differences between the two papers reudes in the signatures respectively attached to them. And as, in themselves considered they are likely to prove equally void of practical effect, we are not without the suspicion that the President has taken this method to convince the only class of persons likely to be pleased with this proclamation, of the utter fallacy of the hopes they have founded upon it. This opinion, we may add, derives confirmation, from the fact that he suspends for some months the enforcement of the declaration as denounces the derives, confirmation, from the fact that he suspend for some months the enforcement of summer and the summer a

THE N. Y. PRESS UPON THE PROC LAMATION The World absolutely howls with rage.

says:

"This new proclamation really amounts ittle. The President proclaims, in substance that on the first of n at Jacuary to will less will sent at the proclamation, putting in force the main provisions of the confiscation act. s unbe s unbecoming the dignity of a great Gove sent to make such manuces as to what it next to make such memores as to what it will be reafter do in territory of which a powerful ramed for discuss the jurisdiction. If, on the list of next Janusry, the war is substactfully ruled, there would be some reason in giving the insurgants their of all on between submission and civil possition. But they will laught such offers to show so long as they can confront us with great armies. That part of the preclamation which relates to slaves coming within our lines is particularly week. The taw is to same that it was several munths and if a proclamation on this point is increasery, any was it so long delayed? Its issue at this needay tooks like a concession to the radical alterior."

The New York Handy hours its mistoric nore coolly, and consents lesslf with asserting and institutibeg that divers imaginary evils will result from the President's action. The Hera's

The gravity of this proclamation will strike svery one. It has been forced upon the cation by the aboutionists of the North and the accessouses of the South. It inaugurates an overwhilming revolution in the system of labor is a vast and important agricultural section of the course, uddenly emancipate these or four mitious of Luman beings, and throw them. In the fulness of their beings and throw them, in the fulness of their beings and throw them, in the fulness of their course and the wisdom of the white race to properly regulate and care for them in their new condition of life. But the importance of this great social revolution the importance of this great social revolution will not be conflued to the section where the black race now forms the chief laboring ele-mint. It will have an influence on the labor of the North and West. It will, to a certain extent bring the black labor of the South in competition with the white labor on the exten-sive grain farms of the West, unless the exist-ing stringent laws of some of the Western States, confining the negro to his present geo-graphical position, are adopted in all the other free States." rill not be confined to the section where the

The Times says that the "wisdom of the step taken is unquestionable, its necessity indisputable," but closes as follows:

putable," but closes as follows:

"From now till the 1st of January—the day
when this proclamation will take effect—is
little over three months. What may happen
oetween now and then, in the progress of the
war, it is hard to say. We carnestly hope,
however, that by that time, the rebellion will
be put down by the military hand, and that
the terrible element of slave insurrection may
not be invoked. If, by that day, the rebel
army be overthrown, and their capital cap
tured; and if the slaveholding rebels still
prove malignant, trepressible, and, as in the prove malignant, irrepressible, and, as in the Southwest, disorganiz rs and marauders, thet let that which Vice President Stephens called the corner stone of the Southern Confederacy be knocked from under it, and see whole fabric of rebellion will not

umble to the ground." This talk about the "terrible element of alave insurrection" is ill-advised, and withou aithough the immediate occasion of our re any good foundation. Every slave invited manus was matter contained in a recent circuit our lines, diminishes just so much the cular from him. The matter referred to was a probability of slave insurrection," and to free complaint of General Foster, commanding at all the slaves in a regular and orderly manner, renders "slave insurrection" impo

> Geo. Francis Train made a speech, the other evening, in Philadelphia. He says he came home from England on purpose to defeat be found in any department of this mundame Charles Sumper's election to the United States Senate. George is something of a humbug, possessing a good deal of conceit and a very

orps, complete in all its details, choruses, chauta, second parts, &c. The theatre in which the operas will be given has not yet been selected.

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is sending from the State militia raised to repel the threat ened rebel invasion. Some of them are said to be greatly disappointed at going back without having a chance to meet the enemy.

MR. BUCHANAR'S VIEWS.

A Mr. Jewett, of Colorada Territory, wh has had a recent interview with the late Pres ident Buchanan, favors the public with an ecount of the sayings of that not particularly

popular ex-public functionary.

Mr. Buchanan maintains that all our tro bles have arisen from not extending the Mis-souri compromise line to the Pacific, from admitting Kaness into the Union as a free State. and finally from not adopting, in the winter of 1861, the famous proposition of Mr. Crittenden, to establish slavery forever and by an ir repealable constitutional edict in all territory sequired and to be acquired south of the par allel of 36 degrees 30 minutes.

These are Mr. Buchanan's views of the acts of omission and commission, by which the Union was distroyed.

His method of restoring it is so remarks that we give it in the words of Mr. Jew

ett'a account : "That the policy of the Government should be with a powerful force to restore the Union, belief ascred ever," constitutional right of the entire people and Ristes, in a victory proclaim-ing, we have secured to you your institution of slavery; co-operate with us to restore peace and harmony, through either gradual smanoi-pation or restoration of the compromise meas-ures of 1820 and 1830, under a new representa-tion of the forefather stamp, from the ranks of the people."

It seems to be a matter of perfect indiffer ence to Mr. Buchanan whether "peace and harmony" are restored by a re-establishment of the Missouri Compromise, or by "gradual emancipation." He knows very well that either thing means the indefinite perpetuation of slavery. "Gradual emancipation" is, in the case of nine tenths of those who propose it as a nostrum, a paltry dodge to escape do ing anything now, by magnificent promises of something to be done bereafter. "Gradua emancipation" is, from the nature of it, a thing which can only be done by the South itself, and for people in the free States to talk about it, is a mere waste of breath. If the national Government, representing the free States, emancipates slaves at all, it cannot be done gradually, but must be summary and complete, under the war powers of the Constitution. The Southern States may abolish slavery by successive degrees, but everybody knows that there is not the slightest prospecof their doing anything of the kind.

Quite indifferent, therefore, whether the old harmony" be brought back by the Missouri compromise, or by the assent of the North to being lullabled with rose-colored visions of "gradual emancipation," Mr. Buchanan wants us to win some incomprehensible victory. which shall have the effect of proclaiming t the South: "we have secured to you your institution of slavery." That being done, and new Congress elected, "of the forefather stamp, that is, of the old Bourbon stripe, Mr. Bu chanan thinks the country may get on as it did formerly—the slave oligarchy dictating the policy of the Government, and Norther doughfaces fattening at the public crib. These were the old "forefather times," in which Mr. Buchanan spent the better part of his long ife, rotating from one office into another, faithful always to the slave power which upbeld him, and sacrificing to it, in his old age, the last hope of going down to posterity with

lecent reputation. The President's proclamation of Monday. will restore the Union by a very different and more efficient process.

AW ATTACK UPON GEN. HALLECK-WHAT DOES IT MEAN!

The Intelligencer of yesterday has an elaborate review of the Virginia campaign, nearly column and a half long, endeavoring to establish the following points :

That if Gen. McClellan had been reinforced at Harrison's Landing, with twenty or thirty bousand men, he could have taken Rich

That he was overruled by Gen. Halleck; That Gen. Halleck is responsible for the plan of campaign actually adopted, and which, according to the Intelligencer, crowded into Washington, a few days ago, two dispirited armies-that of Gen. Pope, dispirited by de feat, and that of Gen. McClellan, dispirited

by the humiliation of a foiled and abandone expedition; That the plan of campaign actually adopte was contrary to principles laid down as fun damental by Gen. Halleck, in his published

book upon military tauties; That after our armies were zed and demoralized by the results of Gen. Halleck's policy, it was Gen. McCiellan who restored its confidence and led it to a success ful battle at Sharpsburg.

Politicians will be at no loss to understan what all this disparagement of Gen. Halleck and laudation of Gen. McClellan, are intende to effect. The game will not succeed.

Literary totice. HE MASTER By Mrs. M. A. Denison. Put ilabed by Walker, Wise & Company, Boston Mass. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsyl vania avenue.

Mrs. Denison is the wife of Rev. C. W. Derln, chaplain of Grace Church Hospital, in this city, and is now engaged with her husband in works of benevolence, in caring for the sick and wounded soldiers under his religious

charge This little volume is a gem in itself, and like all of Mrs. Denison's works, thrillingly interesting in detail and in plot. The subject mat

ter of the book is unque.

Mrs. Denison has chosen in this volume draw her characters from that profession which has hitherto been, so far as we know, entirely overlocked by the novelists. In delin nternal, social and moral life of the musician she has found, as we judge, a most fruitfu theme for romance, and she has certainly brought to every reader's comprehension and that there are ever within the domain of the susical world, persons of as noble lives, of as pure morals, and of as heavenly mould, as can

We beepeak for this book a large and libera cale, and unhesitatingly commend it as a volume that should be found upon the table in all our

All the privates and non commissioned cffi-cors just released from the prisons of Richmond I are been exchanged. The commissioned offi-cors will await an exchange.

We give place to the following com nunication, knowing it to be from a reliable ource. Everything abould be done in the power of the Government to protect Union men everywhere in their rights of property and we trust this complaint will be looked

Uncle Fam-'s the Poor, or is He R ope.

Into:

Uncle Farm—'s He Foot, or is He H specified,

Two weeks since, General Binhl, with his brigade, pitched tests upon two or three small, farms owned and cocupied by poor but loyal families in Virgials, opposits Georgetown. A studie week passed, when the brigade moved, having first used and destroyed, as fuel, nearly all the fences, all of the hay and cake, and not less, than a dozen sorse of growing core, as well as fruit, potatoes, tomstos, cabbages, and to less, than a dozen sorse of growing core, as well as fruit, potatoes, tomstos, cabbages, and to less, than a dozen sorse of growing core, as well as fruit, potatoes, tomstos, cabbages, and to less, than the poultry, for the sustenance of these families the coming winter. They are thus force their poultry, for the sustenance of these families the coming winter. They are thus force they have left, because they have now no forage, and to get what may be decessary to sustain life.

On appeals to General Stahl for certificates to show the facts of the case, looking to compensation, that general refers to his quartermaster. His quartermaster puts of from day to day, and finally refuses any adequate allow ance for anythig taken; and the only allow ance made at al, was to one man, from whom these troops took some five tons of hay, all bis corn, and fences, poultry, &c., who received accounts for twanty cords of wood at five dollars per cord—vaking one hundred dollars—chargeable to the quarter ending the 30th lost. This account to Col. Bocker, who stated unequivocally and distinctly that he "don't pay these occounts of all." Col. Rucker doublies acts much a first the credit of his A. Rucker doublies acts much an interneting from higher authority; but who is particularly responsible does not appears. Now. It would be an interesting question, whether thereis by yetem of slight of hand or forcery, by which the fitte is to be carried to the credit of his A. Rucker doublies acts pounds in the credit of his A. Rucker doublies acts prome the mouth of the poor men, wom

A SUFFERER.

Mrssas Epirons: The following letter, from an old citizen of Washington, now and for some time past in our army in Mississippi, has struck me as being so appropriate at this time from a son of the for the rights of his adepted country, that I take the liberty to ask its beertion in your columns A CONSTANT READER.

Jacisto, Miss., Sept. 2, 1862.
Dran John: I received your box containing the likeness, spectacles, &c., which I was very ylad to get—the glasses particularly were sit the greatest service to me. My health is excellent at present, thank flod, and has been better sites I joined the army. I hope that all sid my boys will get arms and go right into the field. What is a mar's lite worth when his country needs him. Goe dead here is worth three live cowards. At Clarksville they disgraced the Union and the State they belonged to.

graced the Union and the State they belonged to.

The greatest excitement prevails all over our camp; the news is berr, that Pope is out general of and Stonewall Jackson marching on Washington, five hours shead of Pope.

We have attached to our army about seventy of the residents in the richarty of Jackno; they are of the greatest service to us, being well acquimited with the surrounding country, and have proved themselves true as stol.

The last few days have been very exciting to us all, but especially to me, as it is feared that Pope has been distanted, and that the infernations and capture our capital—your home and mine. Do you go and see Edmond uni William, and you three go together and offer your services right away, and tell them I wish they had the Iowa Fifth, with me along in it, to help them; in fact, the whole of Buford's brigade, to as let in driving back the Secesh horde. The whole Southers paople have been made to believe that our men are worse than savages, out our regiment, and, I believe, most of the troops in our army during their marches out each have tried to let them see differently.

out our regiment, and, I believe, most of the troops in our army during their marches out here, have tried to let them see disprent; and it assens to have had, in many instances, a good effect. The opuntry people sell us milk for five centa quart, and a good many of them have come, semetimes, to see our dress

parades.
That king you again for the box and contents, and with love to all, I remain your affectionate father,
ROBERT LYNCH.
Company G, Fifth lowa Vols.

Romantic Adventure—A Freal & Zouave— Early yesterday morning, a young boy (?) ap-parently about 17 years of age, carpet-bag in band, and at-ired to full Zouave costume, pre-sented himself at a shipping fibed in the Third predict, and stated his desire to embark on a whaling voyage. After conversing with the lad for some time, the person in charge of the office had his suspicious aroused, by the reem-ting effeminency of the applicant, that all was not as it suppeared. He accordingly sent for Capt. Mount, of the Third predict, who, im-mediately on seeing the youthful would be seeman, pronounced her a female beyond all question, despite her very artful diagouse. Af-ter a great deal of protectation, the young girl confessed that her name was Bridget Silit, be-was seventien years old, and was a native of Esystobester. N. Y., where she had been living with her stater. ROMANTIC ADVENTURE -- A FEMALE ZOUAVE --

with her slater.

Her parents were dead some time. She had become imbued with a desire for romant's adventure, and for the purpose of carrying out her plans, had intended shipping for a whaling voyage. She had calcuted the Zouave costumas a better disguise than an ordinary male attree, and she made quite a creditable Zo-Zo. Her first ill-a was to enter the army as a volunteer, but the difficulty of passing the door had restrained for from this course, as shown in way of avoiding the, to her, awkword but necessary ceremony. She expressed be: but necessary ceremony. She expressed has intention quite freely to run away again, if she was sent bome, as she had determined to recthe world out de the narrow limits of the village where ahe was reared. Oaptain Mourt presented her to Superintendent Kennady, who directed Officer Rice to take her to her friends.

W. Blee when we last saw him was cerrain.

Mr. Rice, when we last raw him, was carrying a huge carpet bag in one hand, and leading the girl-boy by the other, she followed by a crowd of curious macoulinities. COMMOTION AMONG CAPTAINS AND SHIPPERS -Quite a commotion was created yesterday morn ing among the captains of vessels and shipping merchants by a refusal at the custom bouse to merchants by a refusal at the oustern bouse to clear any vessels, or to permit any to leave the permit any to leave the permit and to leave the permit and which was not perfectly understood by that official. Collector Hoffman visited Washington for instructions in regard to the matter, and on his return yesterday afternoon expressed the opinion that the pesticition will probably be removed to day, and the vessels cleared as usual.—Bultimore cur of yesterday.

The Governors of several of the New Eng-land States were in town yesterday, on their way to Altoena, Pa. It is understood that a conference of all the Governors of the loyal States is about to be held at that place, at the suggestion of Governor Pelrpoint of Virginia Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania, and one ther Governor whose name we have not heard. other Governor whose name we have not theard, the object of the meeting being to consult upon the present condition of affairs, and especially to concert measures whereby prompt assistance can be rendered to the Government in case of any possible emergency. The Governors were all summoned by telegraph, and all, we lears, immediately responded to the call. The movement is timely, and can bardly fall to have important results. A. F. Tricons, 23d.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest from the Rebel Army.

Their Loss in the Late Battles Immense.

List of Freminent Officers Killed at Wounded.

&c., &c., &c.

Tuesday Evening

who deserted from the rebels resterday shows that their loss in general officers in the General Wright, of Georgia, was wounded two places; General Branch, of North Carolin was killed; General Longstroot was wounded Major General Anderson, commanding a division, was wounded; General Colquitt, of Georgis, was killed.

The rebels admit their loss to be twent bousand since they entered Maryland.

The Alabama brigade, commanded by Col Corning, acting brigadier general, has not been able to muster fifty men since the battle. The fered terribly since its occupation by the two armies. In many cases, families, who were a few days ago in comfortable circumstances, are now wanting the necessaries of life. Al orage and fuel, and also substatence used h the army, whether taken in the regular way by a responsible officer, or taken indiscriminately by those in want of it, is promptly paid for by Gen. Ingalis, ohief quartermaster of the army, and Colonel Glark, ohief of subsis-The claim of those whose barns have been laid waste and buildings destroyed during battle or settlement. A people so loyal, and wh have sacrificed so much for the Union as the in this section, are not only deserving of the sympathy of every lover of the Union, but the Government should take the matter in hand and instantly relieve their wants.

The movements of the rebels are mysterio The military authorities here feel satisfies that the whole rebel army is still on the opposite side of the river, information to that effect having been received to-day. General Lee in also there.

Their intentions are not yet developed. Without tents, and, in many cases, withou plankets or shoes, the present condition of th rebel army would be very uncomfortable if weather, overcouts and blankets are

Important from the Army McClellan Crossing to Virginia

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23 .- A special dispatch an afternoon paper says:

to an afternoon paper says:

Hammanco, Sept. 23.—We have some silring news from the army in Maryland and Vicegials, received through a gentleman who reached here last night.

This gentleman was with the Union army on last Saturday and Surday. He states that McClellan is rapidly marbing into Virginia by way of Williamspor.

Gen. Kenley's brigade, in advance, went over on Sunday night.

Gen. Couch's division 'also crossed the Poto-

on Sunday night.

Gen. Couch's division 'also crossed the Poto-man at Williamsport on Monday.

Gen. Franklin's corps was to follow immedi-

deligrands and staff were at Williams-port, actively engaged in superintending the crossing of troops.

As impression prevailed in the army that Heiniz-finas and Sigel were now in Virginia, and their mission was to stop the rebel re-

Partial Report of Late Carnalties. HEADQ'SS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC MONDAY EVENING, September 22 .- The fo owing is the official report of our loss in Sun ner's Corps at the battle of Antistam :

| Richardson's divin ... 212 | 899 | 24 | Sedgwick's division ... 355 | 1577 | 521 | French's division ... 393 | 1321 | 203

Total loss in Sumner's Corps......5,305 The leases in missing may be somewhat re-inced by the stragglers returning.

A train of cars crossed the Monocacy this norning. The road is now open to Harper's Ferry, where there is a sufficient Federal force for all purposes.

Ferry, where there is a sufficient Federal force for all purposes.

The rebels, in their hasty retreat from Mary land, left between elseven and twelve hundred wounded between Sharpsburg and the river. They are being paroled. Twenty-six stand of colors, taken at the battle of the Antietans, have been received at headquarters. Seven more, known to have been captured, are in the hands of different regiments.

The Guerilla Warfare in Mis

KANAAS CITY, Mo., September 22.—The following official report has just been received from the expedition of Colonel Burns, which has been in pursuit of Quantrell's guerrille band since their raid. For lourisen days our forces have been in hot pursuit of Quantrell, irrough Jackson, Cass, Johnson, and Lafayette counties, but were unable to bring on as engagement other than an occasional picket-kirmish, until the 9 h, when about fifty of our cavalry came up with the enemy five miles north of Pleasant Hill.

A brick fire was kept up for about ton minutes, when the enemy broke and find in confraion, leaving two of their dead on the field, We pursued them two miles further, when the enemy entered the woods, scattering in every direction.

The enemy's loss is unknown. Our loss was

direction.

The enemy's loss is unknown. Our loss we one killed and three wounded. We capture from the enemy all the tracoportation and sal sistence for the expedition, one hundred stan of arms, ten thousand rounds of ammunition

of arms, ten thousand rounds of ammunition one bundred borses, five wagons, a number of one hundred norses, new wagons, a number of tents and other camp equipage.

Also, a considerable quantity of dry-goods groceries, do., previously stolen from the clit zens of Alatho. The houses, outbuildings grain, do, bulonging to some welve noted marsuders, whose premises had been favorite baunts of guerillar, was burned.

Indian Depredations in Utah.

Salt Lake, Sept. 22.—Charles MoBrice, from Virginia city, arrived here yesterday. He says he was one of a party bound for the States. They were attacked by the Scake Indians at the City of Rocks, on the Humboldt route, one hundred and fitty mitts north. They fought the Indians for twenty mites, losing fourteen killed and two wounded, and all their cutift. John Conner. John Sharpe, Benjamin White, James Shaw, Win. Davis and Mr. Goodman were killed, and Samuel Kelley and John Foster had their arms bruken.

Reports of Indian depredations northward are coming in daily, and much trouble is expected to emigration. SALT LAKE, Sept. 22 .- Charles McBride, from

Trustworthy advices from Cave City say, that a portion of Gen. Buell's forces attacked and repulsed Gen. Bragg's rear guard from Horse Cave on Thursday evening.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

Cara Racu, September 22.—The steamship Nova Scotian, from Liverpool on the 11th, via Leadcoderry on the 11th insent, arrived of this point at five o'clock yesterday (Sunday)

owner shitzer.

In the absence of later advices, the English papers continued to speculate on the position of affairs in America at the time of the departure of the Anglo-Saxon. It was generally argued that matters as then represented showed a drawn hattle between the Federal and Confederate armise, and that a declaive action had yet to come. Later intelligence was most anxiously looked for.

Small-pox among the sheep, in Wittshire, was making further progress. An cffizial order from the Councils prohibits the removal of any sheep or lambs from the Infected districts, and makes other provisions to check the disease.

It is stated that the great reductions which have commenced in the Woolwich arsenal will amount to six thousand persons.

The iron cased frigate Boyal Osk, carrying thirty four guns, had been launched at Chatham. GREAT BRITAIN.

The Prince Jerome, with French tro

board, had been destroyed by fire off Gibraltar. No lives were lost. TA:T.

The statements in regard to Garibaldi's bealth continue to be conflicting.

A Turin dispatch of the 10th inst says that the health of Garibaldi has improved, but other accounts say that his wounds are of a serious character.

character.

General Bixlo writes from Gonos in regard to the statement that Guribaldi has been taken to an apart ment specially prepared for him at Varignams. He shows that no proper preparations were made for the sufferer, and he denounces the Italian Ministers therefor. He says that Ratezzi may appire to secure for himself the renown of being the defender of order and of repression, but he can have no claim to a reputation for humsnity, and it won'd be

This communication caused some excitement in Italy,
A late Turin dispatch says that it was considered possible that an amnesty would be proclaimed to all political prisoners.

Frais.

The correspondence of the Autografa danies the assertions that the Spanish Government is about to a sume a more conciliatory policy towards France, in order to conciliator a durable Government in Mexico.

THE LATEST FROM EUROPE Arrival of the Steamer Scotia. THE PRESS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Naw York, Sept. 23.—The steamer Social from Queenstown on the 14th, has arrived. It was asserted that a general amnesty to Gatibaldi and his followers was about being

Gatibaldi and his followers was addeducted upon.

The Europa's news from America resolved London and Liverpool via Queenstown on Saturday at noon and caused a great sensation, being generally regarded as disasirous and most discouraging for the cause of the United States. North American securities in London became dull. most discouraging for the cause of the United States. North American securities in London became dull.

The Times of Sa'urday has an editorial on the justifications which just now are being put forth in the North for the war. The editor thinks the symptom a hopeful one, for if reacon is to be the arbitor, it is certain the war willow can have he sustained.

olicy can never be sustained.

The Daily News has an article in the defence

policy can never be sustained.

The Duly Nues has an article in the defence of American heroism and patriotism, and cordemas the replainty of those who find fault that Americans are not sufficiently despondent.

The Liverpool Postadvocates mediation, and argues that Ergiand is the power to mediate, and Palmeraton the man.

The I-dex, the London organ of the rebels, any that George N. Sanaders brought no communications whatever from the "Confederate Government" to the Enropean Commissioners.

The Paris correspondent of the London? "I gives a revision of Gen. Butler's difficulty with the French consul at New Orleans, very unfavorable to Gen. Butler.

Important discoveries are said to have been made which will enable jute to be used, to a great extent, as a substitute for cotton. The article has, in consequence, advanced nearly 50 per cent since the beginning of the month, and the market is greatly excited. Hemp is also considerably higher.

The Republican Un'on State Conven

Synacum Sept 22.— [Special dispatch to the New York Tribus]—Though the Republicas Union State Convention does not organize till day after to morrow, the interest attached to the conclusions has already collected here.

day after to morrow, the interest attached to its conclusions has already collected here a is considerable number of delegates and prominent politicians. There is certainly to be a large and rapid increase to morrow.

It is understood that Gov. Morgan will devolute to be presented for a third term. If the convention abould unanimously nominated, and after having been unanimously nominated, and re-elected by 60,000 majority, he naturally objects to competing for a recombation.

An exceet effort will be made, under powerful auspices, to carry over the delegates delected as friends to Gov. Morgan to the support of Gen. Dix. There is no doubt that these of Gens. Wadswerth and Dix will be the leading names before the convention, though the friends of Mr. Fenton hape that he will be the second choice of whichever party may prove the weaker, and he nominated as Mr. Harris was for United States Senator. The pet tientle in the second choice of whichever party may prove the weaker, and he nominated as Mr. Harris was for United States Senator. The best reeling universally prevalls. The triends of Gen. Wadsworth will, in case of his nomina-tion, ask the Union Demicrats in the conven-tion to present a candidate for Licutenant

The Battle of Inka. Garao, Sept. 22.—The latest information is regard to the battle of luka states that, on Sat arday, Price was attacked at three prints the same time, being nearly surrounded. He out his way through at the point where the 47th illinois regiment were stationed. This re-riment suffered more severely than any other

It the fight.

An attempt was made on Friday by a band of rebels to burn the hospital, but they were repulsed by our sharpshooters with severe loss. During the fight on Saturday, a body of Texan angers made a dash on our batteries, and, notwithstanding a determined resistance, succeeding ships groups. Dur troops acted throughout with the most unfinishing bravery.

Gen. Genry Resumes Command.

Harmstone, Sept. 22.—Gen. Genry having satisfactorily recovered from his late wounds will leave bere to day and proceed to Hagerrayn, for the purpose of rejoining his division, sow in the field.

BILITARY ITAMY.

Col. Calvin E. Pratt, of the 31st New York Col. Calvin & Fratt, of the 31st New York regiment, who was reported killed in the battle of Antietam, was guburt in that battle. He was wounded through the cherk at Gaines' Mills, and had just recovered sufficiently to re-join his regiment previous to the battle of South Mountain, but has passed the Maryland cam-paign without lajury.

Quite a number of rebei wounded were con veyed yesterday to the Capitol, and accomme-dated with cots in the Rotunds and Senate chamber. They say they were impressed and will not serve sgain in the rebei ranks.

It is supposed that the wound reselved by Gett. Richardson, through the shoulder and breast, will prove fatal. The wound of Gen. Dana is below the kneed as it is from a musket ball, he will proba

bly be fit for duty in one mouth. A dispatch received in this city announce the death of Surgeon Revere, of the Massachu setts Twantick regiment.

Massachusetta will have sent, in all, under sa follows; 16 regiments of three years' men. y "nine months' men...... 19,000 (umber raised to fill up the cld regiments..... Other miscellaneous contributions..... . 11,000

NEW ENGLAND ITEMS.

Total...... 80,460 Hon. George H. Browne, member of Congress from the western district of Rhode Island, has seen appointed ecionel of the Twelfth Bhode Island regiment, now being raised in that State.

Pierce Parkburst, an elderly citizen of Plainfield, Connecticut, was thrown from a wagon on Tuesday last, tracturing his skull, and sufferng almost instant death.

Charles W. Caboon, Beq., of Portland, Maine, has recently been granted a patent for improve-ments on lamps.

ments on lamps.

Licutenant John H. Goddard, of the Maine cavalry, in a letter from Brockville, Maryland, to a friend in Maine, says: Jackson, with 65,—000 men, whipped McDowell, with 100,000 of our best troops, at Bull Run, in two hours. Is it not time that that such men were laid aside? E. S. Heals, assessor of the national tax, in the Second Massachusetts District, refuses to appoint an assistant who is able to do military

The Rockland Democrat says that "every other word in the Boston Courier and Eastern Arous is 'negro' and the remainder is 'aboli

A Hist to Housekerpers.—Every house wife who uses kerceene or coal or cutbon oil, knows that it affords the best and cheapest light of all filuminating oils. But she also knows that the constant expense and anney-acce from the breakage of lamp chim-eye abose from the areasage or tamp chim-seys, almost, if not quits, counterbalance the advantages of its use. One who thoroughly tried the experiment of preventing chimneys from cracking with the heat of the flume, says: Put the glass oblimney in lukewarm water, beat to the boiling point, and boil one hour; after which leave it in the water till it couls. The succession is worth a triel.

A letter to the Mayor of Lynn states that Colonel Hinks, of the Nineteenth Massachusett-regiment, was badly wounded in the battle of Widnesday. His right arm will have to be amputated. Recruits

For the Fourteenth New York regiment of volunteers continue to arrive in this city, en route for the regiment. Twenty-six new recruits arrive d yesterday. These are the famous "red-leged devis" of Bull Run. The regiment halfs from Brooklyn.

SPECIAL NOTICES. er Kaights Tempier, Washington Commandery, No. 1, will most at the Asylum, cor-per of Nint and D street. Tells (Wedteslay) EVENIN s, at 8 o'clock. S-journing Knights are respectally lavited to attent.

ET Union Foldters' Petter Association.
As adjurned meeting will be held on WEDN'S DAY EVENING, bep. 24th, at TEMPREANCE HALL, or k street, at Tg o'clock, to hear the report of the Committees on Hopital Abuser and Organization, also, to transact any other budiess that may be brought before the meeting

JOHN A. FOWLE,
re X-1 B. c clary.

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Cognition of this werk are for all at the office of the Postense Services. Framphier edition, 25 cents. Cound edition, 75 cents.

edition, To cents.

"Wanted—a few MEN to complete a tem an, of the Sixteenth regiment Virginia (First Easer Va.). This is the unity regiment two pergentees on a near target for "SPEUIAL SERVICE" by the Stortary of War, for duty in the vient by of Alexandria and the forte about Washington, D. C.

Recruiting office, Third street is don't below Pastvence

A. C. WIDDICOMBE,

Oaptain. GEO. A. ASMES,

and Great Formeylvania itoute.—The gui...e-t and esteet route to the Northwest and cated to the Northwest and Southwest. Two through trains delity, and one or Sunday. Solidiers' tickets at Government rate to at the principal points in the North and West. For tickets and urther information apply at the effica of the "Great Formeylvania Reute." uertheast corner Paramylvania avenue and Surth street, under National Hot.1. Office open from 5 a. m. 10 9 p. m. on bundays 8 to 4 p. m.

E. O. NORTON.

E. O. HORTON, 23" Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the World.—William A. Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature; warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invig-or ates the Hair for life. GREV RED, or BUST'S HAIR inclusally taxes a splendid listed or Brown, leaving the hair soft and besettfall. Sold by all

HAIR instantly tures a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, so. 25 The Gennise is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, on the four sides of each box. Fuctory, Bo. 81 Barcley street, (Late 285 Broad-way and 18 Bond, New York my 21-1y

agr Special Settee.—On and after Tweelay, April 1, 1802, the trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Rairesad will commence running daily, (Saudayr accepted.) leaving the fluidon at 7 cc. s. m. and connecting at Washington Junction with Mail Frail for all parts of the West say Wheeling or Parkersburg. Through tinkets sold and bargage checked.

M. of Transportation B. & O. R. E. (Star & Globe) ap 1-dtf (Star & Globe)

OBT —On the street, Sanday, September 21st, a SUM OF MONKY, conditing of four \$40 Treasury notes, three \$2 distrocts \$5 tote, New York City; one \$10 consteriet note, &c, &c. A liberal everad will be paid to the finder, on application to this qiftoe.

CARPENTERS WANTED - F.ve or six Carpenters wanted, to work on the City limitond Apply on the work, South Seventh atreet

WILLIAM WHARTON, Ja., sep 24-1t

Supt of Construction.

WARTED -A GOOD WAITER at the Goe ling Restaurant, \$47 Peninsylvania avenue. One who underslands has business, and can come will recommended, can have good wages and steady employment the year round. Also, a sroug oil re diffi, to wath and iron.

WARTED.—A MIDDLE AGED MAN, OF polite add es and ready penman bip, as an ou-door Carvas of and Agent. A liberal salary gueranted. Call on the subscriber beta een 4 and 6 o'clock P M, till 28th i-at.

No. 517 Seventseath street,
Four doors north of Pennsylvania avenue sep 24-34

WATEO-Before the let of November, a FUE
WhishE 2 DWELLING in the west end of
the city, containing six to eight rooms, gas and
water. A moderate rear will be presently peld by
a permanent issue. All applications must be addressed
to sep \$4-84.

517 Seventeenth street.

P. Uninspace Divides Wanger - NEAR

the Dept of the Baltunge & Ohio Railroad
Company, by a Good Tenant, who will take good
sare of the furniture, & Address
are of the furniture, & C. Address
sep 20 Passenger Agent B &C & R. Co." INFORMATION WANTED of the where I about of Capt JOHN P BUCKLEY Company K. Presty for he algebra in Y. When hat the concerning him will be that killy indoormation warded by M. L. BUUKLEY, at the Avenue House, occars Reventh siret and Pennsylvania avenue.

WARTED-A competent WOMAN wants a placed as housekesper or narse in a genteel Protectant inmity. Address "Houseoper," at the office.

office.

WARTED—At the New York Employment Agency Office, No. 511 Ninth street, near Pavenue, TWENTY-FIVE, 183) WHITE and COL-ONED GILLS, with good references, a Cooke, Claumermalds, Laundressee, Waltressee, Nursee, and Semintersees. Also young Colored Men to walt in tables in Private Familius at Hotels. Also want of houses immediately, with or without Furnitura. Employers in want of good help, will find it to their advantage to oall.

My M. H. MILLER.

W ASSESSMENT PACTORY. WARTED-so females to learn to make skirts, person can; in a short time, make, per week, from two 64. Inquire, for particulars, at for fermath of word, and a set it.